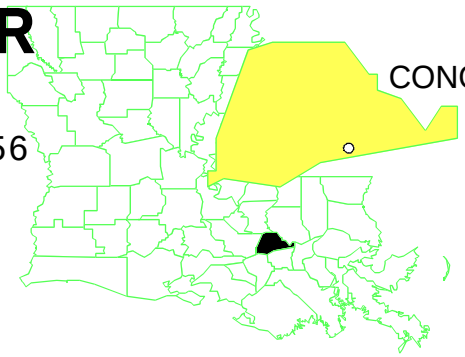
CLEVE REBER
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD980501456



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 03
Ascension Parish

Updated 6/4/97

Other Names:
Reber Landfill

Site Description

Location:
- Ascension Parish, Louisiana.
- Between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.
- One mile south of Highway 22 on the east side of Highway 70.

Population:
- Eleven residences close to the site.

Setting:
- Nearest residence is approximately 100 feet from the northern property line of the site.
- Nearest drinking water well is located on residential property about 100 feet away from the site.
- The surrounding land to the east and south are covered by dense vegetation and swamp.
- The areas to the north and west are primarily residential and agricultural. The residential areas are sparsely populated.
- 25 acre site - an abandoned landfill that accepted both municipal and industrial wastes.
- One large pond (12 acres) and three small ponds (total approximately one acre) exist on site.

Hydrology:
- The site is underlain by approximately 250 feet of very plastic clays with low permeabilities.
- Within this clay formation is a clayey/silty sand formation that varies between 3-10 feet in thickness, and is located 30-50 feet below the ground surface. At 200 feet is another sand formation that is approximately 30 feet thick. This layer is referred to as the Deep Sand Aquifer.
- The drinking water aquifer is called the Norco aquifer and lies below the Deep Sand. The Norco Aquifer is separated from the Deep Sand by 10 feet of clay.
- The upper sand zone (30 feet) is contaminated with low-level organics (HCB). There are no known users of this zone. The Norco is not contaminated and the potential for contamination is considered negligible.
- The Norco is an artesian aquifer that is free-flowing for most of the year.

Wastes and Volumes

Principal pollutants include the following:

- Hexachlorobenzene (9,500 parts per million (ppm) on-site waste)
- Hexachlorobutadiene (8,600 ppm on-site waste)

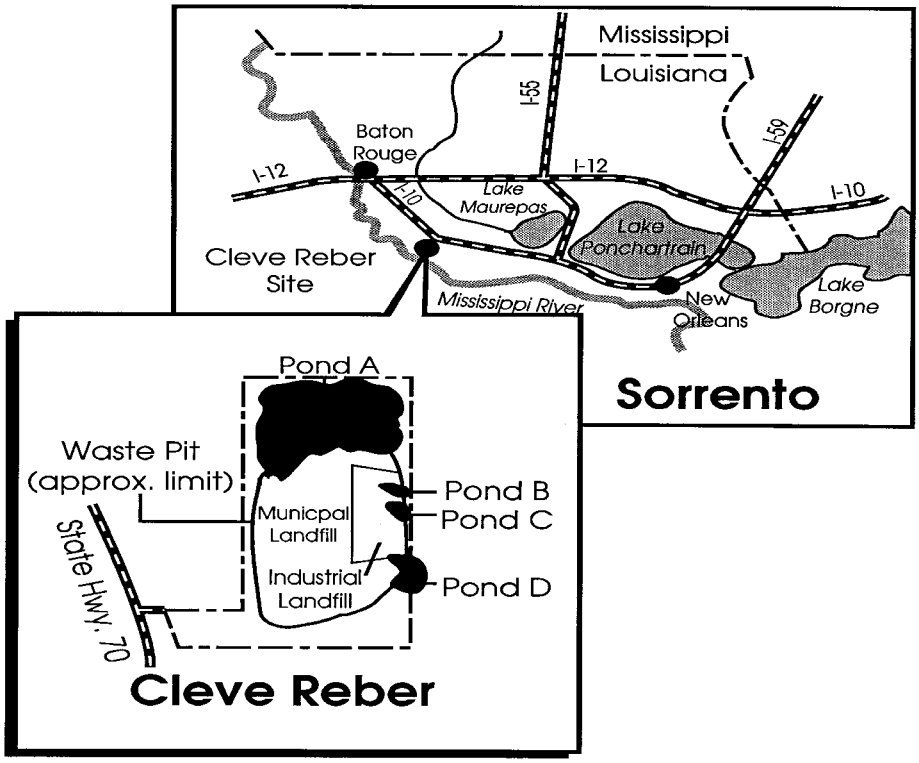
Volume:

- The estimated total volume of material buried on site is 220,000 cubic yards (cu. yds.), including the municipal waste. The Record of Decision (ROD) calls for excavating approximately l5,000 cu. yds. of drums and bulk sludges as source control.
- The volume of on site surface water is estimated to be 22,000,000 gallons, with about 21,500,000 gallons being located in the large pond.

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Site HRS Score: 48.80
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 9/08/83
NPL Update: Original

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

- Originally, the site was cleared and used as a source of borrow material in the construction of the embankments of the Sunshine Bridge and portions of Highway 10.
- The site was then permitted for the disposal of municipal wastes (Ascension Parish Sanitary Landfill).
- Environmental Controls Company, with Cleve Reber as president, leased the facility in 1970, and from 1970 to 1974, both municipal and industrial wastes were disposed of at the site.
- The site was abandoned in 1974.
- In 1983 the State fenced the site.
- July 1983, EPA conducted an emergency action removing 1,100 surface drums and waste piles.
- A thin clay cap was placed over the areas thought to contain buried drums and wastes.
- In 1984 and 1986, EPA conducted two comprehensive field investigations that indicted all significant contamination was restricted to the site.
- EPA completed the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in September 1986.
- EPA signed the ROD in March 1987.
- EPA completed all design activities in February 1990.
- EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) and the Remedial Action (RA) was initiated by the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) in April 1991.

Health Considerations:

- Direct contact with on site wastes.
- Potential for drinking contaminated ground water from currently unused water-bearing formation beneath site.
- Potential for cross-contamination between the shallow sand zone and deep drinking water aquifer of deep wells drilled in the future.

Other Environmental Risks:

- The potential for fugitive volatile emissions during construction was evaluated and addressed during the remedial design phase.

Record of Decision

Signed: March 31, 1987

- The remedy included on site thermal destruction (incineration) of drums and bulk sludges; RCRA cap.

Other Remedies Considered	Reason Not Chosen
1. No action	**Not protective**
2. On site landfill	**Not long-term (inconsistent with SARA)**
3. Off site landfill	**Inconsistent with SARA**
4. Off site incineration	**Not cost effective compared to on-site**

Community Involvement

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 05/84, revised 03/91.
- Open houses and workshops: 05/84 Press Release, 11/90, 5/91.
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 05/85, 02/87.
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 09/87.
- Milestone Fact Sheets: Updates 3/88, 12/88, 2/90, and 9/90; remedial design 3/90; open house 5/91, 12/91, and 6/94; construction completion 6/96.
- Citizens on site mailing list: 237
- Constituency Interest: Medium
- Site Repository: Ascension Parish Public Library

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: Yes
- Letters of Intent Received: 1) 6/18/88 from Ascension Superfund Koalition (ASK)
- Grant Award: 06/01/92
- Status: The grantee has never drawn down any funds. Grant annulment has been processed.

Fiscal and Program Management

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Caroline Ziegler, 214/665-2178, Mail Code 6SF-LP
- **State Contact (LDEQ):** Janaye Danage, 504/765-0484
- **Community Involvement Coordinator (EPA):** Verne McFarland, 214/665-6617, Mail Code 6SF-PO
- **Attorney (EPA):** Jim Costello, 214/665-8045, Mail Code 6SF-DL
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Joe Massey, 214/665-7408, Mail Code 6SF-LT
- **Prime Contractors:** CH2MHill/USACE

Cost Recovery:

- PRPs Identified: 23
- Viable PRPs: 4 (Uniroyal, Vulcan, Monochem, and Stauffer) implemented the remedy.
- Enforcement options: Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) performed the RA under a UAO.
- EPA is currently negotiating with the PRPs for past cost and oversight cost.

Present Status and Issues

- Remedial Action: Excavation and incineration of wastes were completed in October 1995. The remaining activities, consisting of capping the site and providing vegetative cover, was completed in May 1996.
- The operation and maintenance started in September 1996 and will continue for at least for 30 years.
- The latest quarterly groundwater monitoring report was submitted to and approved by EPA in May 1997. All contaminant parameters were below specified detection limits.
- The site will be deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL) very soon.

Benefits

- Approximately 26,000 tons of excavated waste were incinerated on site. About 60 million gallons of wastewater were also treated and discharged to the Mississippi River.
- Implementation of the selected source control remedy permanently treated site wastes. Because the site has been capped, it will not be available for future residential or industrial/commercial development.